

The Democratic Enquirer.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF VINTON COUNTY.

OFFICE—In Malone's Building, on Main Street.

J. W. BOWEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

McARTHUR, OHIO:

Thursday, February 14, 1867.

"A union of hearts, a union of hands,
A union that none may sever;
A union of labor, a union of love,
The American Union Forever."

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,

ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Franklin.

For Lieutenant Governor,

DANIEL S. UHL, of Holmes.

For Treasurer,

Dr. C. FULTON, of Crawford.

For Auditor,

JOHN McLEWEE, of Butler.

For Attorney General,

FRANK H. HUBB, of Knox.

For Judge of Supreme Court,

Judge THOMAS M. KEY, of Hamilton.

For Controller of Treasury,

WILLIAM SHERIDAN, of Williams.

For Board of Public Works,

ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.

The News.

A Fort Laramie dispatch says: Colonel Carrington, with headquarters Eighteenth Infantry, Major Morris commanding escort, arrived at this post today from Fort Phil Kearney, en route to Fort McPherson, his new headquarters.

On the 17th, while riding back to close up the train, Colonel Carrington's revolver struck him in the thigh, the ball passing near the femoral artery. On his arrival Surgeon Schell removed the ball, saving amputation.

A EUROPEAN dispatch, dated Berlin, February 9, says the King of Prussia closed the Diet with his thanks to that body for the cordial assistance given him, and hoped for German unity, pointing out the necessity of permanent peace, both at home and abroad. Both the King and speech were enthusiastically received by the people.

It is estimated that about ten million Mexican silver dollars have been taken out of that country since the empire began to break up.

H. B. CLAFIN & Co., of New York, sold \$72,000,000 worth of dry goods last year.

Two regiments of Canadian militia have been out on snow shoes.

Two ship loads of American contributions for the "Great Exposition," have safely reached their destination.

SENATOR Chandler yesterday, in the course of an excited speech, wherein he addressed over half a dozen charges, upon either of which, he averred, the President should be impeached, added that his removal would create no more excitement than that of a Custom-house officer.

BRECHER will speak Wednesday evening at National affairs, at Brooklyn Academy. He is understood now to favor impeachment, and it is expected his address will place him again in the front rank of Radicalism.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Below we publish the names of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, with the dates of their appointments. Since the Radical denounce the bench as a "hatching place for treason," these are items of interest. By the dates of the appointments, it will be seen that five of these Judges were appointed by the late Mr. Lincoln, and confirmed by a Radical Senate, so that a majority of the Court, now constituting a "hatching place for treason," are Radical appointees. It will also be noticed that eight of the nine comprising the Court are from Northern States:

1863, Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.

1863, J. M. Wayne, Georgia.

1845, S. Nelson, New York.

1846, B. C. Griener, Pennsylvania.

1859, N. Clifford, Maine.

1862, N. M. Swayne, Ohio.

1862, D. Davis, Illinois.

1862, S. F. Miller, Iowa.

1862, S. J. Field, California.

A DEMOCRATIC National Convention will be held in the city of Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, May 7th, 1867, on which the Democrats of the United States are invited to meet for the purpose of consultation, and a reorganization of the party, and the defending of the constitutional liberties of the State and the people.

The work on the Pacific Railroad, justward, is being pushed forward. The track is now laid to the 156th mile post west of Sacramento city. It is calculated to have 250 miles of the road completed, west of Los Anoreth, by the first of April.

Subscribe for this paper.

Dan. Will & Bros.

Are closing out their present stock of Winter Goods, at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for the Spring stock.

Persons wishing Goods in their line will save money by giving them a call. Those knowing them best, know that when they say they will sell cheap, they MEAN what they say.

Plan of Organization of the Democracy of Ohio.

The following Circular, approving the plan of organization of the Democracy of Ohio, as proposed by the Democratic State Executive Committee in a circular dated January 28th, 1867, was received last night from Hon. E. F. Digham, of Columbus, formerly of Vinton County.

Columbus, O., Jan. 31, 1867.

We, the Democratic Members of the Ohio Legislature, cordially approve of the plan of organization recommended by the State Executive Committee in their Circular dated the 28th inst.

Believing with the Committee that the most serious danger is imminent and that the most thorough organization, we recognize the Democracy of the State that the plan proposed be at once adopted and put into execution in every County and Township in the State.

T. J. Godfrey, Frank H. Hubb, Robert Justice, D. B. Cline, James M. Barr, W. Reed Golden, Samuel May, S. F. Downey, Curtis Berry, Jr., Robert Savage, M. R. Willett, A. T. Walling, J. R. Marshall, Thomas Beer, Wm. Larwell, Jr., L. McMarrell, C. Peniston, A. L. Perrill, R. E. Jones, John B. Read, A. J. Swain, E. M. Fitch, J. H. Putnam, John F. Follett, F. W. Thorpe, U. C. Rutter, C. Hedges, R. G. Denman, S. B. Brakins, J. C. Sorber, J. H. Garrow, J. C. McQuinn, John A. Cline, James Parks, E. Headley, A. G. Hibbs, R. B. Gordon, Benj. LeFever, Wm. J. Drenbach, S. M. Teller, W. D. Hunt, John H. Branch, George Henricks, S. M. Worsh, J. A. Estill, Isaac Casco, S. S. Bloom, Isaac Key.

The Word With the Bark.

The Constitutional Union, published in Washington city, says: "The Democratic party of the United States of America, mean to keep the Radicals from ruining the country, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must. This is no time for nice words; we are on the eve of a tremendous epoch. The Republic must live; the Union must be preserved; the Constitution must remain intact. If all other means fail, there is at least the last resort in always open to a free and enlightened people to maintain and preserve their constitutional rights."

The movement is one of peculiar significance at this time, and we hope our friends will enter heartily into it. A Presidential election is soon to come, and there are thirty-six States in this Union. Provision must be made for counting the electoral vote in all of them. A word to the wise is sufficient.

LETTER FROM DANIEL GRAVE.—The little girl of Henrico county, the eldest thirteen and the youngest four years of age, will give a supper on Thursday, February 7th, at Virginia Hall, for the purpose of raising funds to put a new enclosure around the grave of the deceased son of Ex-President Davis. They expect to receive a liberal encouragement from the public on the occasion, and we hope they will not be disappointed. It is a sacred object, which appeals strongly to the heart of every true Southerner, and as the managers of the enterprise are children, our older citizens should see that it does not fail. The "Memorial Hop" for the same object, will take place at Virginia Hall, on Friday night. It is expected that Mrs. Davis will be present.—Richmond Examiner.

Oh, No!

Those of our Republican brethren who have heretofore believed that the charge of a desire to confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes throughout the length and breadth of the land, was a "copperhead lie," should out the following morsel out and paste it in their hats for future reference. It is from the Columbus Journal, the leading organ of Monogrelism in Ohio!

Some of the Democratic papers are giving themselves unnecessary trouble in making elaborate attempts to prove that the great majority of the Republican party is in favor of Negro Suffrage. That is the fact. It is undisputed.

If you want anything more to convince you that the Monogrel party is in favor of negro suffrage, look at the District of Columbia, or the Massachusetts Legislature.

MINERAL RAILROAD.—This new and important enterprise is rapidly being pushed forward. The engineers engaged in locating the road, reached this point yesterday. They left Columbus five or six weeks ago, but we understand they have located only from Winchester to this place. They will continue their labor southward. The Vice President advertises for 100,000 ties.—Lancaster Rights Jan. 30th.

HONORABLE GAMBLE gives it as his opinion, that "if Congress suppose that Andrew Johnson is the man to walk quietly out of the White House at the bidding of a majority of the Senate, they mistake the man."

HONORABLE HAYES has been taken from the penitentiary to Ashtabula County, for a new trial. A law has been found, by the Supreme Court, in the indictment on which he was convicted of the murder of a Mr. Sullivan, twelve years ago.

Progress of the Revolution.

A northern step in the career of the revolution was taken by the lower Rump in the passage of Bontwell's bill rebuking the Supreme Court for its decision in regard to test oaths. This bill is clearly unconstitutional, and the Court will so declare it—indeed, it has already been so decided—but it answers the purpose of Jacobins in inflaming the strife between the several branches of the Government, and in weakening the confidence of the Abolition party in the Court, and destroying that respect for the Government which is indispensable to its existence in its present form. The people must look upon this last step, not so much as an evidence of the desperation of the Jacobins, as the determination to precipitate the final collision which must decide whether the Government is to be continued as a republic of States, or whether it is to be changed into an imperialism, controlled by an oligarchy of negro fanatics. That they propose to effect this change, there can be no doubt. The evidence accumulates in the acts of Congress, in the insolence of the caucus in the election of thieves and desperadoes to the Senate, and in the growing determination of the several organizations of Abolitionism to enforce negro suffrage upon the people everywhere by force or by foul means. A point must soon be reached, when the revolution, thus far accomplished by parliamentary tactics and legitimate means, shall become a question of force—the argument being self-preservation. It is the nature of revolutionary parties to precipitate their own fate by their blind and fanatical zeal. In what shape the solution to the present crisis may come, it is impossible to foresee; but, as a simple matter of sanity, the people opposed to this revolution, in the half-despair, should, by organization, prepare for it, as if there could be no other solution than that of force.

The Democratic party of the States in the compact body through which the remedy for these usurpations and outrages is to be effected. To make any remedy effective, the Democratic organization must be maintained, consolidated, enlarged and inspired with unabated activity. To turn away every real patriot in the land should devote himself, and while watching the mad whirlpool of fanaticism at Washington, to see that he has left no duty unperformed to check it when it shall pass the bounds of endurance, as it speedily will.—The Crisis.

Respect for Constitutional Law.

The most marked difference between the two parties in this country, is upon their respect and want of respect for Constitutional law. The Democracy have a sacred regard for the Constitution. The position of the Radicals, appear to have none. The question thus resolves itself: Ought the people to fix metes and bounds to the authority which they vest in their agents and representatives, or ought they to allow them to do as they choose? If the latter, then we have in fact, whatever it may be called, a purely despotic and arbitrary Government, one that can dispose of, at pleasure, the lives, liberty and property of the people. The Democracy are in favor of putting checks and restraints upon the powers of their rulers, saying to them, "Thus far thou shalt go, and no farther." They believe in having general rules of right and justice, to be applied in each and every case imperatively, and by which all other laws shall be measured. By this means we have general and uniform action—not one kind of justice for one, and another for a second, as passion and prejudice may influence in different cases. If constitutions and fundamental laws are necessary, they must be adhered to and obeyed, or else they are worthless. The Radicals show, by their practical action, if not by their precepts, that they do not believe in constitutions, and that they are always willing to disregard them whenever it may suit their interest or convenience so to do. None of their measures are ever agreed by the Constitution, and they legislate as if that instrument was not in existence. It forbids any thing, they seek to declare it null and void by a law of Congress, a body which owes its very existence to the fundamental law of the Constitution. The consequence is, that every thing politically is at sea. We have, under Radical disposition, no compass, no guide. We are on the wide ocean, going here and there, as it meets the caprice of the crew at the helm; at the moment they act. We are, consequently, under a despotism, pure and simple, in which every thing is vested in the discretion of Congress. If the Democracy had ends they could not accomplish in a Constitutional manner, they dropped them altogether, or made as close an approximation to them as they could under the authority of that instrument. With the Radicals the Constitution, in such a case, is either overriden or else they immediately charge to wait the case. These peculiarities have ever been displayed by the respective organizations, and the inference from them, clearly is, that one believes in guarding against tyranny, and the other does not; one thinks the people ought to control their servants, and the other thinks the servants ought to control the people.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Our national debt may be set down in round numbers at \$1,000,000,000. This, if all in silver dollars, allowing each dollar to weigh one ounce, twelve ounces to the pound, and 2,000 pounds to the ton, would make 125,000 tons. If this amount should be placed in wagons holding one ton each, and placed in a straight line, it would form a specie train of about 350 miles long. Uncle Sam's shoulders are broad, indeed, to carry such a weight.

A Plan for Minority Representation.

In an article last week we adverted to the great inequality of political representation in this country, by which great minorities have fewer or no Representatives in Congress, in the Electoral College, or in the State Legislatures. Thus, 215,000 Democrats in Ohio have but three Congressmen, while 245,000 Republicans have sixteen members. In 1862, 180,000 Democrats in this State elected fourteen members of Congress, while 172,000 Republicans had but five members. When President Lincoln was chosen in 1860 he had 180 electoral votes on a popular poll of 1,800,000. Stephen A. Douglas, on the contrary, got but 11 electoral votes, with 1,500,000 popular votes. Almost as enormous an inequality existed at the last Presidential election, when McClellan and Pendleton were the candidates for President and Vice-President against Lincoln and Johnson. In the present Rump House of Representatives, 2,200,000 Republican votes have 139 members, while 800,000 Democrats have only 49 members. How shall such inequalities be remedied? The aim of all true republican governments is to have all the people represented in it, and not a simple majority. Members of Congress were once elected in many of the States by what was called a general ticket; that is, they ran over the whole State, and the party that carried it got them all. This was changed to the district system, in order to give the minority a proper representation, as it was supposed they would carry their proper share of the districts. But experience has proved this to be delusive. In 1851, the American party of Ohio, with 180,000 votes, carried all the twenty-one members of Congress, while the Democrats, with 109,000 votes, had none! This immense minority had not a Representative in the State of Ohio.

Now, here is a plan that has been suggested, which is fair and equitable, and settles every thing upon arithmetic at principle. Let each party, for instance, in Ohio, nominate and vote for fifteen men on a general ticket to represent the State in the House of Representatives of the United States. When the votes are counted, let the law require of the Secretary of State to make an average of the vote given for each ticket. The proportion that that average bears to the whole number of votes cast will indicate how many members are to be assigned to each ticket. If one ticket has 250,000 votes, and the other has 200,000, the proportion of members would be as eleven to eight. The eleven highest on the majority ticket would receive their certificates of election, and the eight highest on the minority ticket. By this means each party would have due share of Representatives in proportion to its votes, and the whole State of Ohio, and not a part of it, would be represented in Congress.

If there were more than two parties, it would not affect in the least the workings of the rule. If there should be a fraction one in each case, let the largest one have the benefit of it. In Presidential elections this rule would be admirable, and give to the minority and majority in each State what they are entitled to, and no more. It is the interest of all parties to make a reform in the basis of representation; for each has its minority as well as its majority elements.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Afraid of a Popular Vote.

The question of allowing negroes the same rights as whites in the public conveyances is now before the Pennsylvania Legislature. It is thus referred to by the Philadelphia Age:

"During the debate in the Senate of Pennsylvania on the propositions to allow negroes the same use as white men of all the cars and public conveyances in the Commonwealth, Mr. McCandless suggested the propriety of submitting the matter to the citizens of Philadelphia at the next election, but this was scouted out of the Senate by the Radical reformers in that body. Our Radical cotemporaries who were so highly scandalized at the alleged smothering of the same kind of proposition in reference to Sunday cars, will now have a chance to show their indignation at this refusal to test the will of the people on a popular manner. But we doubt if they will seize the opportunity thus offered. They are aware that the majority against such a measure would be counted by thousands in this city, and therefore, they are opposed to submitting it to the people."

The Income Tax.

The Radical Committee in the House of Representatives, which has the matter in charge, will report in favor of continuing the income tax at five per cent. upon all incomes over one thousand dollars. The poor clerk and mechanic who is struggling on twelve hundred or fifteen hundred dollars a year to make both ends meet, will have, therefore, to bear a right smart burden; that he will feel severely. In the meantime, the Government bonds of the rich and wealthy continue to be exempt from all State or local taxation. The indications are that the expectations of the people, that they would be relieved from this income tax, will be disappointed, and that the oppressive imposition is to continue as long as Radicalism is in power.

The New York Tribune recently made the following confession:

"The Republican party is mortal, like all other parties which preceded it, and will die when its time comes. It has been misled into putting thieves and swindlers into power, and these have robbed the Nation to its sore discredit and injury."

What the Men of the North-West Ask Themselves in Their Own Minds, and What They Answer.

QUESTION. What is the name of the skeleton in Eastern closets? ANSWER. Repudiation of the National Debt.

Q. Why does the prospect of Repudiation frighten them so? A. Because they are the receivers, and the North-West, West and South are the payers of the Debt.

Q. How did Eastern men manage to have it so arranged? A. By bringing on the late war.

Q. Why did they bring on the late war? A. Well, they saw that Negro Slavery was profitable to the South, and they conceived the grand idea of reducing all the people of the United States, White and Black, to a state of Slavery to themselves.

Q. What is Slavery? A. Slavery is that state of a society in which the surplus earnings of the slave are applied to the sole use and benefit of the master.

Q. What is the amount of the surplus earnings of the people of the North-West, West and South, annually? A. They amounted last year to the sum of about \$575,000,000.

Q. What became of those surplus earnings? A. After deducting a small amount to support the Government, the balance went into the pockets of foreign and eastern bondholders.

Q. What proportion of the debt of the United States is held by foreigners? A. About one fifth.

Q. Who owns the balance? A. Eastern men.

Q. How did they come to own it? A. During the war, they did the contracting, while the West and North-west did the fighting. The East furnished the shoddy, the bad pork and beef, the wormy bread, the guns that burst, the old rotten transports, in which so many soldiers were drowned, the fire-proof wharves, the Yankee notions, the negro substitutes, the hollow talk about loyalty, the life of the nation, and all that; they gathered home all the silver spoons and other portable property, and so became rich, while the West and North-west furnished the food for powder, and are now gathering their dead from a thousand battle fields, and with the South are now called upon to pay the National debt.

Q. What is a summary of the result of the war? A. Why the negroes are to be paid for at a very high valuation; but, instead of their owners getting paid, the price goes into the pockets of the shrewd Eastern Yankee, and comes out of the surplus earnings of all the other sections.

Q. Why are the surplus earnings of the people of the North-West, West and South so small? A. Because of the enormous amount of indirect taxation they are compelled to pay to Eastern manufacturers.

Q. Explain? A. Eastern men have so arranged the legislation in Congress that the tariff on foreign manufactures is so high as to exclude them from the country; so that Eastern men charge what profit they choose on their own manufactures; all of which profit comes out of the consumers, goes into the pockets of the Eastern manufacturer, and so lessens the surplus earnings of the other sections.

Q. Now that the negroes are free, why do the Yankee fugitives, Butler, Sumner, Stevens, &c., keep up such a howl about them? A. By this they expect to keep the people of various sections of the country by the ears, and thus prevent them thinking about Repudiation.

Q. Will they succeed in doing so? A. No.

Q. Why? A. Because the people are beginning to think.

Q. Why do the people begin to think so very hard? A. Why, they know and feel that every thing they use costs about three times as much as it used to, and they are thinking where all the money goes and what becomes of it.

Q. What is to come of all this hard thinking? A. The people are going to act.

Q. How? A. Why, somebody out West will run for Congress on the Republican ticket, and if elected, then several others will run for Congress on the same ticket, and be elected; the same body will run for President on the same ticket, and be elected; then they will reconstruct the Supreme Court on the same ticket, and then comes Repudiation.

Q. What repudiate a debt to which the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged? A. Yes; it was a Yankee trick getting the pledge, and its Yankee obsequy that keeps up the talk about the pledge.

Q. To what other institutions was the solemn faith of the United States pledged? A. To the great United States Bank and to the institution of Negro Slavery.

Q. What became of those institutions? A. The first was repudiated by General Jackson, and the other by Mr. Lincoln.

Q. Who is the coming man, for whom the people of the Northern States so anxiously look? A. The man who will make a dollar a dollar; who will bring free trade and cheap goods; who will abolish the Internal Revenue and paper money; who will utterly squelch the hordes of tax-gatherers who now consume the substance of the people; in fine, the man who will bring about Repudiation of the National Debt.

It is alleged that John H. Serran was offered pardon in case he turned State's evidence against all of his fellow conspirators in the plot of the murder of President Lincoln.

The Paupers of the Republic.

There are thirty thousand idle negroes in Washington!

Thirty thousand paupers supported by the tax-payers, industrious men of the republic!

Thirty thousand consumers of bread and meat paid for by you, laboring men of the country!

Thirty thousand pets of the Abolition faction who converted them from useful channels to idle, lazy, dissolute paupers from servicable laborers to loafing vagabonds!

Thirty thousand blessings of the Radical war for the dissolution of the Union, the impoverishment of the Southern people, and the galling bondage of the laboring men and women of the entire country!

How delighted the hard handed farmers, mechanics, and artisans of the North would be; could they have a glimpse or two afforded them of the manner in which these thirty thousand black members of the privileged class of the Rump spend their time.

Every Sunday day thousands of them swarm about the public places and leading avenues of the capitol, wandering about aimlessly in rags, or strutting consequentially on the promenades in silks and broadcloth—prostitutes, thieves, beggars. Enter the galleries of either House—nine-tenths the space assigned to spectators is occupied by a gaping bullet-pated, thick-lipped, wooly-headed animal-jawed crowd of negroes, the dregs of broken-up plantations, idle and vicious blacks released from wholesome restraints of task-masters and overseers—look at them! Greasy, dirty, lousy they drowsily look down upon the assembled wisdom of a discovered Union—sleepily listen to legislators who have given them their freedom and now propose to invest them with the highest privileges of American citizenship. "Appropriate, isn't it!"—bigots on the floor, barbarians in the gallery—the black pattern of sectional hate, fanaticism, and intolerance fringed by the sable shreds of ignorance, and squallor!

How long, oh God of our fathers,—how long must we endure these things? How long shall black treason be tolerated in the halls once set apart to divining measures for the prosperity, the glory and grandeur of the Republic—how long will white men submit to wear the yoke of falsage and bondage that negroes may enjoy a perpetual holiday, without money and without price?—Lo Cross Democrat.

Grand Army of the Republic.

In all areas of the world, when mean and wicked men wished to carry out their revolutionary designs, and conspire against the government under which they lived, they have resorted to the potency which secret political organizations possess. We now have in existence in this country an organization styling itself the "Grand Army of the Republic," which, although its professed intentions and designs are good enough, should be watched with suspicion, as late developments have shown that it is a trap set by a set of aspiring sneaks to catch the poor unwary private soldier, and force him to do things, which he would not likely do if he was left to himself. We merely mention the fact that every one who enters it, is bound to support, in preference to all others, each member of the order as a candidate for any office, to show the drift of it. The organization seems to have been perverted from its original and avowed object, which is that of a benevolent and patriotic order, to a sinister organization, and we warn all soldiers to keep their eyes about them and be careful how they step, lest they lose their liberty to think and act for themselves. We are not afraid of the institution as it will in no way hurt our party, for a soldier who shows a predilection for the Democratic party, is not permitted to join hands with the loyal blood-suckers who form the G. A. R. Secret societies of a political nature are contrary to the spirit of a free Government and inimical to public safety.—People's Defender.

Another Sop Proposed for Forney.

Not content with the almost obscure position of Secretary of the United States Senate, John W. Forney is now endeavoring to get the proceedings of Congress and its debates published in his paper—the Washington Chronicle—instead of the Washington Globe, where they have been so long published, and with which they are now historically identified. If this Government treat is given to Forney, it will be to its great detriment, for he makes no move except for a good and fat consideration. The only idea of the change will be to reward an unscrupulous partisan at the public expense.

A MEMBER of Congress proposes to abolish the Bureau of Statistics, because facts and figures are against high tariff. This war upon figures is based upon the fact that they will not lie.—The name racials are trying to abolish the Constitution of the United States, because they are afraid it will, someday, be used to punish them and their heirs.

It is said that Governor Cox's declaration of the abolition nomination for Governor, was induced by the fact that in a caucus of the Abolition members of the Ohio Legislature the intolerant and fanatical Radicals from the Reserve abused him most outrageously on account of his unsoundness on the negro question—beyond which a shrewd Jacobin has not a single idea. Cox, it is intimated, declared that he would not consent to allow himself to be kicked to death by jack asses; he preferred to strike the blow himself.—The Crisis.